The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,650.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10. 1789.

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For the year 1789;

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HABERDASHER & LINENDRAPER,

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BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he is just returned from London and Manchester with a large assortment of GOODS adapted for the Winter: The under-mentioned are a few of a very great variety, which will be sold on very low terms:—

Printed Callicoes,	Norwich Crapes,
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Bed Quilts & Counterpanes	Black Modes and Sattins,
Dimittics,	Black and White Laces,
Muslinets,	Fancy Muffs and Tippets,
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	Stockings and Gloves.

N.B. Commissions from the Country carefully attended to.

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No. 34. *East Side, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh,*

JAMES BERTRAM, IRONMONGER, most respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and public in general, That he has just received for the winter trade a most complete assortment of the following Goods, finished in the most elegant taste, and which will be sold on the lowest terms, viz.

Patent Register Stoves for dining and drawing rooms, most brilliantly ornamented.	Superb Chimney-Pieces, with Copperplate Figures, and studded with Stars, to be had no where else in Scotland.
Prince's Metal and Steel Grates for ditto, with Fenders and Fire Irons to suit.	Box and Smoothing Irons.
Bath, Pantheon, and William's Grates, mounted to every size.	Mortars and Pestles all kinds.
Column, Pedestal, and Gothick Stoves, for warming halls, lobbies, churches, &c.	Door Knockers ditto.
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Patent Tea Kettles, Goblets, Fish-pans, Pots, &c.	Tea Trays and Servers, most elegant paintings.
Fenders and Fire Irons, all kinds and sizes.	Finest Single and Double Fowling Pieces.
	Best Battle and Common Gunpowder.
	Watts' Patent Shot.
	Powder Flasks and Shot Belts, &c.
	With a variety of other Articles, as expressed in hand-bills, delivered at the warehouse.

Houses and Lodgings furnished, on the shortest notice, with every kind of the above articles, and the best hands sent to take dimensions of vents in the city or vicinity, and proper directions forwarded to the country.

*** Commissions strictly obeyed.

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R. THYNNE, Apothecary, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has entered to that well-frequented shop, opposite to the head of Blair Street, some time ago possessed by Mr Stewart, and lately by Mr Campbell, where he is selling MEDICINES of all kinds, wholesale and retail, upon the lowest terms.—Articles of the best quality may be depended upon.

By constant attendance in the shop, and unremitting attention to the business, he hopes to give satisfaction to his employers.—Physicians receipts will be carefully made up; and orders either from Surgeons in town and country, or from Gentlemen's families, will be properly executed.

*** He has very good accommodation for two or three Boarders; and if Gentlemen in the Medical line, they may have an opportunity of attending the shop.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Person bred to the Farming, and who has had a good deal of practise in that line, and in the buying and selling of cattle—can be well recommended, and would wish to be employed as an overseer or clerk. For particulars, apply to Mr William Black, writer, Brechine.

Not to be repeated.

FRUIT AND WINE.

Just now arrived,

A Quantity of LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES, in chests and half chests, Raisins in casks; Muscatels in boxes, Wine Grapes in jars, best Zant Currants, Citron and Orange Peel, Jordan and Valencia Almonds, Port and Sherry Wine of the very best quality, with a complete assortment of *Grocery Goods* in wholesale and retail.

Orders for the above addressed to ALEXANDER THOMSON, at his Warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE STAR,
JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Lying at the birth at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, deliverable at Leith, and sails the 16th December 1789.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH *direct*,
THE LEITH PACKET,
JOHN THOMPSON *Master*,

Is taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Edinburgh, and Places adjacent, deliverable on the Shore of Leith, (Sea hazard, and fire excepting) Sails on Thursday 24th inst. wind and weater serving.

Has good accomodation for passengers—The Master to be spoke with at 'Change, or in the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, Threedneedle street—Mornings and Evenings on Board, or Hawley and Downe, for the Master.

FOR LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,
PETER BARKER *Master*,

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 18th December 1789, to be depended on.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

The above Ship has neat accomodations for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

FOR LONDON,
THE MARY,
JOHN HAY *Master*,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail 19th December 1789.

This Ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended upon.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen Street, Leith.

FOR GIBRALTAR AND LEGHORN
THE ELIZABETH,
DANIEL KETCHEN Master,

Will sail from Leith the 20th December.

For freight or passage apply to John Scougall, or the Master on board.

FOR RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VIRGINIA,
THE BRIGANTINE MARGARETS,
Rob. Lindsay Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be clear to take on board goods by the first of December, and will positively sail the first fair wind after the 15th January, and will land goods at Urbanna, Hobshole, or Port-Royal.

For freight or passage, apply to John Galloway, Glasgow, Robert Bog, Greenock, or the Master on board.

N. B. The Margarets is British built, five years old, a fast sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For Potomack River, Virginia, and Maryland,

THE BRIG FANNY,
CHARLES LIVINGSTON Master,

Will be clear to sail in all December.

The Fanny is a good ship, not three years old, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to James Ritchie and Co. Glasgow, or to John Laird and Co. of Greenock Rope-work.

Greenock, November 17. 1789.

For Madeira, Westmoreland, and St Elizabeth's,
JAMAICA,

THE GRANDVALE,
ROBERT BAINE MASTER.

She is now ready to take on board goods at Port-Glasgow, and will be clear to sail by the 10th of next month.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Baine at Port-Glasgow, or to Robert Dunmore, merchant here.

Glasgow, *Nov* 17. 1789.

For Clarendon Bay, to call at Kingston,
JAMAICA,

THE SHIP MARIANNA,
Michael Boyle Master,

Burden 400 casks, three years old, intended for a regular trader, will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 1st of January, and clear to sail early in February.

And for Barbadoes,

THE BRIG PENELOPE—Robert Kerr Master,

Is now taking in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail the end of this month. Both these are stout British-built vessels, and have excellent accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Hamilton, merchant, Glasgow, or to Archibald and James Robertson and Co. Greenock.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH,
9th December 1789.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors, held the 24th ult. having declared a dividend on their capital stock, for the half year ending Christmas next, the same will begin to be paid to the proprietors on Thursday the 7th day of January next, and so continue thereafter at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank; and in order to settle the said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 24th curt. to Thursday the said 7th January next, both inclusive.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

BRUSSELS—December 1.

On Saturday night about ten o'clock, General Dalton set out for Louvain, to take the command of 4000 men, with which he meant to give battle to the Patriotic army, consisting of 9000 men, under the command of their General Vandermersan, posted at Tierliement.

On Sunday morning General Dalton, accompanied by the necessary artillery, marched his army to the gates of the palace, without the least opposition from the Patriots.

Several messages then passed between him and the town, which terminated in a cessation of hostilities for three days, which has given rise to a belief that there is an accommodation on the tapis.

Every thing the people ever demanded, has been offered; but where is the guarantee for a faithful performance on the side of the Emperor?

General Vandermersan, Commander in Chief of the Patriotic army, having information that a large train of artillery and ammunition was conveying from Luxembourg to Brussels, detached 1400 men to intercept it.

On Thursday Baron Bleakem, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Wertembourg, who commanded at Namur, detached Major Tancred, of the same regiment, with 400 men to reinforce the escort; overtaking the Patriots, he divided his detachment into two columns; and sending one to the right, and the other to the left, commenced an action, in which the Imperialists were complete victors, taking the whole of their ammunition, &c.

The Patriotic army being unable to rally, suffered the escort to arrive at Brussels with the second heavy train of artillery brought here since the beginning of the troubles.

An accident happened here last Saturday which had near been attended with the most serious consequences, and shews in what estimation the Minister is held by the generality of the people:—Monsr. Trautsmandorff had been taking an airing in a curricle, and was returning home, when, from inattention to driving, he overset himself, and although there were several Burgesses present, was not afforded the least assistance: Two labourers observing the accident, ran from a hope of reward to help him up, but were prevented by the others declaring, that if they approached him they would blow their brains out. After some time, his servant extricated him, happily with whole bones, though much bruised, and conveyed him home in a fiacre.

LIEGE.

PRUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

This and proclamations from the Emperor's Minister at Brussels, arrived yesterday, by which it is promised,

1. That persons and property shall be safe, if the troops are unmolested, and the Town Councils, &c. preserve the public peace.

2. That the Magistrates, forcibly appointed in August last, are to be superseded, and new Municipalities and Magistrates formed on the ancient constitution, prior to 1684, abolishing all unconstitutional acts, as the Prince has agreed.

3. That in the interim, obviously of some length, requisite to ascertain such old records and arrange new forms—the Government shall be in a Regency.

4. That the formation of this Regency, the Director of Cleves (that is, the King of Prussia) reserves to himself, after due deliberation on the records and reports of the *Tiers Etat, &c. &c.*

(Signed) C. G. DE DOHM,
Minister Plenipotentiary of his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY, as DUKE of CLEVES.

BRUSSELS.

PROCLAMATIONS BY COMTE TRAUTSMANDORFF.

The former pacific declarations of the Emperor having been treated by the Patriots with disdain and rejection—Comte Trautsmandorff has issued these proclamations:

"That he regrets the popular doubts on the former declarations—That he knows not the cause—But that he knows how the Emperor will regret also.

"That to remove these doubts, he invites all persons to apply to him.

"That he will communicate every testimony of attachment to the Emperor, with whom such conduct will be a guarantee for a government being formed for them, according to the laws and privileges of the country.

"That the troops have orders to respect those laws and privileges; and the Magistrates will prevent excess, and try to restore mutual confidence and good understanding."

The other proclamations are no more than a confirmation of what has been formerly mentioned, viz. The Emperor's re-establishment of the *Joyeuse Entrée*, and all the Privileges of Brabant—with a general amnesty!—Under which the Patriots wrote "It was too late."

The Emperor further declares, that the Brabant Council, and the States, are to resume their functions—and, with the Chancellor, &c. &c. to see these declarations observed.

The Third Declaration of the Emperor is merely extending the Amnesty through all his Provinces.

CORSICA—Nov. 19.

We are all in great consternation here—the populace, after several skirmishes in the streets, have shut up the French garrison in the fortresls, and have made a regular attack on the Castle.

Being joined by some French engineers who lately deserted, they have undermined the outworks and blown them up. A considerable number of the French garrison was cut to pieces.

The Marquis of Morboeuf defended the fortification with astonishing intrepidity, but his head was shot off before the blowing up of the works.

The populace behaved with all the courage and resolution of regular troops—keeping up a heavy and formidable fire from a battery of their own erecting: What part of the French garrison escaped, made its retreat to the little fortification at Porto Ferragion, where it is impossible that they can hold out long.

Corte is in the same tumultuary situation—they who are too old to fight, are afraid to stir out of doors.

A body of wild Mountaineers has just come down to Corte, headed by Pasdionelli and Viruli.

What a pity that good old Theodore is not alive! The popular cry is, we will have a King of our own fashioning and forming.

LONDON,—DEC. 7.

It is whispered, that her Majesty, from her private fortune, has made a generous settlement upon Colonel Murray, the King's natural brother; so that the distresses of that Gentleman can no longer be imputed to the neglect of Royalty.

The Prince of Wales's Palace of Carleton-house, in Pall-Mall, being still in an unfinished state, is one, and perhaps the only reason, that his Royal Highness's intended public days are still suspended.

The counterpane to the ivory bed presented to her Majesty by Mrs Hastings, is a Shawl of unusual magnitude and elegance, said to have been brought home by Sir Elijah Impey.

It is much to be regretted that women of high life have been inattentive to dress. Their appearance at the Theatre is in general truly contemptible, and no longer distinguishes the boxes by its old title—"*A brilliant circle.*"

Probably the cause of this negligence in females is owing to the degeneracy of the men. At present it is almost impossible to know a *Duke* from a *Jockey*, or a *Lord* of the *Bedchamber* from a *Tavern Waiter*.

The fog on Thursday, towards the evening, was undoubtedly one of the most impenetrable and inconvenient ever experienced by the public. As might naturally be expected, it produced a good deal of mischief. Many of the stages, both long and short, set out from town, and finding it impossible to proceed without exposing their vehicles, and the passengers to the most imminent danger, the coachmen were glad to grope their way back again to their respective inns in town. Others, the drivers of which were more enterprizing, and less timid, persisted in their respective journies, and several of them, with the assistance of links and flambeaux, got safe onward till the fog was dissipated, while it fell to the lot of many of the carriages to be overturned, and of more to mistake their way, get into brickfields, and places to which they were utter strangers. On all the roads leading to and from town, these different circumstances occurred, attended with more or less of danger, or incident obvious to ridicule.

Cheaplide presented a scene which might be compared to *The Feast of Lanterns*, for almost every third foot passenger carried his own illumination about him. Between ten and eleven, the fog began to dissipate, and at one in the morning, it was a beautiful clear moonlight.

The surface of the Thames was observed on Friday morning to be covered with a thin floating surface of dust, as if the finer particles of dust had been lightly sifted over it.

The sentiments of a Gentleman, whose letter reached town on Friday from Paris, are, that they are every day there in apprehension of more serious consequences than any which have yet resulted from the Revolution. The plot of the 21st of the last month, timely prevented by an accidental discovery, was planned with great ability; and it now appears, that the Clergy were stimulated to it, partly by their own chagrin, and partly by the exiled Noblesse. Many of the districts of Paris are openly and decidedly against the National Assembly, whom they consider as so many tyrants; many of the provinces consider their King as oppressed by the deepest injuries. We may expect, in the course of a post or two, very important advices on this subject.

For the information of such of our readers as are annuitants of France, we think it right to state, that the payments at the Hotel de Ville are now at the letter I; the *Johns* and the *Yankees*, &c. would therefore do well to apprize their bankers in Paris that they know the fact; for foreign bankers have not always the gift of transmitting the money when they receive it.

The tyranny exercised by the Captains employed in the Slave Trade, over their crews, has been very fully illustrated in the trials at the last Admiralty Sessions. It appeared in one of those trials, on Wednesday, that one man was ordered to be flogged for preventing the boatswain from repeating a wanton blow; and another, because he could not officiate as Sempstress to the Captain, who ordered him to make table-cloths.

Amongst the human sacrifices at Ghent, the friends of genius, of literature, and of merit, have to deplore the loss of Lewis Ghilan, who, in the course of a long application to History, both ancient and modern, had rendered himself a most intelligent and valuable member of community. He received a cannon ball in his breast, which killed him instantly. The factions which kept Italy in alarm for so many years, and those even in the remote periods of Justinian's reign, had been subjects for his pen.

DUEL.

The duel fought at Shepherd's Bush, as mentioned in our last, was between Mr L——ls, a military Gentlemen, and Mr Stewart, a clerk in a banking-house, and son to Mr Stewart, the King's peruke-maker, in Duke-street. He was brought up clerk to a merchant in France, and was in that capacity lately in the city. He was about twenty years of age.

The body of the deceased had been brought to his father's house, but Friday night was carried to the place where he was shot, and the Coroner summoned a Jury accordingly.

The riotous proceedings at Covent Garden Theatre have sent this unfortunate young Gentleman to his grave. He owes his death to a quarrel in which he was involved in the lobby of this Theatre on Wednesday evening, where the dispute originated

ONE HALF PENNY

LONDON GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 5. 1789.

At the Council-Chamber Whitehall, the 2d of December 1789,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS, by order in Council of the 25th of June 1788, the importation of Wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, was prohibited, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be further ſignified: And whereas it hath been repreſented to his Majeſty at this Board, that it appears, by accounts received from his Majeſty's Conſul General at New York, and by the information of ſeveral merchants of the city of London, and others, trading to America, that the Heſſian fly, by which the wheat of the growth of the territories of the ſaid United States of America was infected in former years, had this ſeaſon wholly diſappeared: His Majeſty, taking the ſame into conſideration, is pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, That the ſaid prohibition, laid by order in Council of the 25th of June 1788, be, and the ſame is hereby, taken off.—And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury are to give the neceſſary directions herein accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

WHITEHALL, *Dec.* 5.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to Alexander Leith of Leith Hall, in the county of Aberdeen, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majeſty's late 104th regiment of foot, his Royal licenſe and authority that he and his iſſue may aſſume, uſe, and bear the ſurname of Hay only, without any addition thereto, and alſo uſe and bear the proper arms and deſignation of the family of Hay, of Rannes, only, without any addition thereto, as their own coat armorial, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Andrew Hay, late of Rannes, Eſq; deceaſed; ſuch arms being firſt duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds Office:

And alſo to order that theſe his Majeſty's ſeveral conceſſions and declarations be regiſtered in his College of Arms.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 21.

A courier arrived this evening from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, with the news of his having taken poſſeſſion of Bucharеſt.

WAR-OFFICE, *Dec.* 5.

6th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Arthur Forbes is appointed to be Captain of a Company, by purchaſe, vice George Peacocke, who retires. Lieutenant Walter Sharpe to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Arthur Forbes. Enſign Wilbraham Tol. Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Walter Sharpe. Hon. James E. Stuart to be Enſign, vice Wilbraham Tol. Edwards.

11th Regiment of Foot, Enſign Gerald Fitz Gerald to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Francis Findlay, who retires. Nathaniel Burſham, Gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Gerald Fitz Gerald.

60th (or the Royal) Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Maitland, from the 30th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Archibald Macdonald, who retires on the half-pay of Lieutenant.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland, dated October 31. 1789.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain William St Leger, from 17th Dragoons, to be Major, vice Wilford, promoted.

8th Regiment of Dragoons, Major Richard Rich Wilford, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice St George, reſigned.

17th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant the Hon. John Hope, from the 25th foot, to be Captain, vice St Leger, promoted.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS,—NOVEMBER 28.

In the evening, the Committee of Finance reported on the petition from the province of Champagne, and the Aſſembly decreed, "That perſons formerly exempted from taxes, ſhall be aſſeſſed in the diſtrict in which their property is ſituated, and not where they may happen to reſide."

NOVEMBER 30.

A Deputy from the iſland of Corſica informed the Aſſembly, that there had been a tumult at Baſtia, in which, ſeveral ſhots had been exchanged between the Citizens and the regiment in garriſon.

That the Colonel of this regiment had happily ſucceeded in reſtoring order; and that the tumult had been excited by falſe reports, that it was the intention of France to put the Corſicans again under the dominion of the Republic of Genoa. He propoſed, therefore, to declare the iſland of Corſica part of the French empire; that its inhabitants ſhall be governed by the ſame Conſtitution as all other Frenchmen; and that the King ſhall be requeſted to tranſmit, and cauſe to be publiſhed there, all the decrees of the National Aſſembly. This was decreed almoſt unanimouſly.

It was alſo decreed, on the motion of M. de Mirabeau, "That thoſe Corſicans who, after fighting in defence of their Liberty, abandoned their country when it was conquered, and who, nevertheleſs, have committed no crime defined by law, ſhall have free leave to return to it, and exerciſe the rights of French citizens."

Theſe two decrees, as wiſely conceived as they are liberally worded, will ſecure the tranquillity of Corſica.

A letter was read from the Grand Maſter of Malta, claiming an exception in favour of that Order, to the decrees for aboliſhing tithes, and declaring the goods of the church the property of the nation.—The effect of this letter was ſuch as might eaſily have been foreſeen. M. Camus immediately moved to ſuppreſs all the commanderies and other eſtabliſhments of the Order of Malta, throughout the kingdom; and this motion now ſtands for diſcuſſion.

A letter from the Keeper of the Seals was read, ſtating, that his Majeſty had ſanctioned the decrees preſented to him; that all the Parliaments of this kingdom had regiſtered the letters patent of prorogation, except thoſe of Dijon and Rennes; and that an order from the Chancery had been ſent to compel the Parliament of Rennes to do its duty.

Thirteen articles on the organization of the municipalities were decreed; as they contain little more than mere matters of detail, it is unneceſſary to give them at length.

Twice as many Notables are to be choſen as there are members in each Municipal Body, who, with thoſe members, are to form the General Council of Community, and are not to be ſummoned but on affairs of importance.

The annual Aſſemblies of Election are to be held throughout the kingdom, on the Sunday after S. Martin.

PENSIONS.

The firſt volume of the nominal liſt of penſions having been publiſhed, it will not be thought unentertaining to give a few of the principal ones on the liſt. They are as follow—

	Franc. Livres.
M. d'Aligre, for having been Preſident of the Parliament of Paris	30,000
M. Bertin, formerly Secretary of State	69,000
M. de Calonne	42,854
Le Duc de Fronſac, now Duc de Richelieu	40,000
M. de Miromeſnil, formerly Keeper of the Seals	67,080
M. de Fleury, formerly Miniſter of the Finances	65,791
M. de la Mipigon, late Preſident of the Court of Aides	27,080
M. le Noir, ancient Lieutenant of the Police	47,500
Baron de Breteuil, ancient Miniſter of the Department of Paris	1729
Madam de Mirepoix, for ſervices, &c.	78,000
M. Maynon d'Invau, ancient Miniſter of Finances	26,000
Counteſs of Marſan, ancient Governeſs of the Children of France	34,000
Madame de Moachy, Dame d'Honneur de la Reine	35,458
Duke of Polignac, (on the Ducheſs after his death)	80,000
Princeſs of Guemenee, ancient Governeſs of the Children of France	60,690
M. de Sartine, ancient Secretary of the Navy	86,710
M. de Segur, late Secretary at War	83,300

The patriotic donations amount to three millions of livres.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

The States of Flanders having aſſembled at Ghent, have taken upon themſelves the government of their new acquired country; and, to the following effect, have paſſed ſeveral reſolutions:

"The States of Flanders aſſembled, and the ſuperior controul of the Nation, armed, aſſiſting at the ſittings, have taken and enrigiſtered the following decrees:

"1ſt, The Sovereign is dethroned of all Sovereignty over the country of Flanders,

"2dly, The ancient Union with the States of Brabant is renewed.

"3dly, The offer of Union and Alliance is made to all the Belgic Provinces.

"4thly, An army of 20,000 regular troops ſhall be raiſed for the province of Flanders.

"5thly, A commiſſion ſhall be ſent into foreign countries for the purchaſe of warlike ſtores.

"6thly, The Council of Flanders is declared the Supreme Tribunal.

"7thly, Two permanent Deputies from the Committee of Patriots to be admitted to the Aſſembly of the States, and two Deputies of the States to be admitted in return into that Committee.

"8thly, The nomination of theſe Deputies."

On the other hand, the Committee of the States of the Province, have given the Government of Bruxelles to underſtand—

"That in caſe the city of Bruxelles, or any other town, ſhall commit the ſmalleſt violence or harm on the Burghers, as the military did at Ghent, all the officers and ſoldiers made priſoners ſhould be put to death without remiſſion: That the inhabitants throughout all Flanders ſhould be ſummoned by the ſound of the alarm bells, in order to march in a body to Bruxelles, and maſſacre every perſon connected with Government, without diſtinction, and revenge the wrongs committed on the inhabitants of Ghent; ſince Government has neither diſavowed or revoked the cruel permiſſion which General Dalton gave his ſoldiers to pillage and ravage the country."

AMSTERDAM, *Nov.* 30.

The laſt letters from Brabant not only confirm that the city of Mons has taken the ſide of the Patriots, but announce that Ath, Aerſchot, and Dieſt, have alſo declared themſelves of the ſame party. At Mons, the Bourgeois have demanded the garriſon; they have taken down the Imperial Arms, and burnt them in the public ſquare; they pillaged the houſes of ſix diſtinguiſhed Royaliſts, after which all parts of the town were guarded by the Bourgeois.

The Patriots are aſſembled again in the neighbourhood of Campine. Monſ. Van Meerſen, who commanded at the affair of Turnhout, arrived on the 20th at Liege, with a formidable body of men; he remained in that city till the 22d, when he departed with his troops to attempt the enterprize of Namur.

By letters from Bruſſels, of the 26th, they then remained quiet; nevertheleſs General Dalton was aſſembling all his troops, the town was ſurrounded with artillery, and all the ſtreets were barricaded.

The Emperor's laſt declaration does not ſeem to give ſatisfaction.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 7.

The Ball-room at Buckingham-houſe, is very ſplendid and beautiful; the glaſſes fill up the ſpaces where formerly the Cartoons were.

The State-room at Carleton-houſe is in all reſpects the moſt ſuperb apartment we ever beheld:—The fluted pilaſters, beautifully carved, and richly gilt, impart to the eye a terrific grandeur.

The intimacy ſubſiſting between the Sovereign and Heir Apparent, muſt be conſidered as a national bleſſing; it is a proof of the good ſenſe of his Majeſty; and it is to be wiſhed that no malignant machinations will occur to interrupt their harmony.

It was yeſterday reported, that on the arrival of the King of Pruſſia's troops at Liege, they had declared for the people; and that it was the intention of the King, their maſter, to ſecure to them the privileges they contended for:—this extraordinary intelligence, however; wants confirmation.

Yeſterday afternoon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales took an airing in his phaeton round Hyde Park, and in the evening his Highneſs gave a grand dinner to ſeveral Nobility at Carleton Houſe.

There was a great number of people of faſhion yeſterday morning in Hyde Park; and among the equeſtrians may be reckoned his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans.

The Marquis of Graham gives a grand dinner to a ſelect party of friends on Tueſday next.

His Majeſty's packet, the Hanover, Captain Todd, which arrived at Falmouth on Wedneſday laſt, from Liſbon, has brought over 5000 l. in ſilver, for the uſe of the merchants. She ſailed from Liſbon on the 24th of November, in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Nautilus, which arrived at Liſbon from Newfoundland, after a fine paſſage of ſixteen days, and parted company with her the 25th of November, at ſea, in a hard gale of wind. They left in the Tagus his Majeſty's ſhip Ambuſcade, Captain O'Hara, which was to ſail for Gibraltar in a few days.

The king of Poland is the only ſovereign who delights in fox-hunting. He purchaſed a capital pack from England about fourteen years ſince, the breed of which he has croſſed ſo as to keep them up to their blood. They are hunted in a good ſtile, and his Majeſty, who is a bold rider, conſtantly attends the chace, and is generally in at the death.

The price of wheat in Poland is at this time double what it was two years ago. The harveſt in the province of Volhinia has entirely failed; and this country, which uſually ſerved as a granary to the reſt of Europe, will now ſtand in need of a ſupply from its neighbours.

The laſt advices from Spain and Portugal repreſent both kingdoms in great diſtreſs, from the ſcanty crops of grain which their laſt harveſt produced.

Had not the Duke of Orleans preferred the leſs *perilous* embaſſy to England about "*nothing at all*, at "*all!*"—he had probably been Prince Regent of France during the Dauphin's minority, and poor Louis XVI. received a *patriotic quietus* from all his worldly troubles!

The Marquis de Mirabeau is the only member of the National Aſſembly, who ſeems to have the moſt diſtant idea of ſenatorial debating. He harangues much in the ſtyle and manner of the leaders in our Houſe of Commons, while all the others, to a man, read their ſpeeches, which are in general more tireſome than the dulleſt of our methodiſtical ſermons!

If any additional inſtance were wanting of *Gallic barbarity* during the late tumults in Paris, the following will amply ſupply it:—viz. When the mob were dragging Moni. Foullon to the fatal lamp, he complained of extreme thirſt. On this the ſavages inſtantly made him up a mixture of *vinegar* and *pepper*, which they forced him to drink, and then wiped his mouth with a bunch of *ſtinging nettles!*

There is at this moment a loan on foot in London, for the uſe of the Emperor, and the ſecurity of his National Bank to guarantee the payment of the money at *four and a half per cent.* for eight years to come! Yet, we doubt his ſucceſs; and, what gives riſe to our ſuſpicion is, that this very loan is hawked about town by advertiſing money lenders.

The Emperor has already been brought to *offer* terms of accommodation to the *Brabancons*; but theſe good ſubjects decline yielding to the *offer*, and aſk for ſomething more to be depended upon than their ſovereign's *word!*

Promiſes are but *wind*—ſo thought Joſeph, and ſo know the people of Brabant; therefore, ſay they, having taken up arms, we will have a ſecurity, that is not ſo eaſily obliterated, before we lay them down again.

The continual cruelties of the Emperor's troops in the Low Countries muſt have been a great inducement to numbers for flocking to the Patriotic Army; and added to the general wiſh of ſhaking off the Auſtrian yoke.

The active preparations of the King of Sweden for the next campaign, leave little proſpect of an immediate peace. His Majeſty has viſited in perſon all the poſts on his frontiers, and given the neceſſary directions for putting them in the beſt poſture of defence: and ſo much is he occupied in theſe affairs, that it is doubtful whether he will at all repair to Stockholm during the winter.

At Paris, laſt Saturday, Madam Gaillon, an ingenious artiſt in embroidery, was ſtopped in the ſtreet by three women, who threatened to murder her, if ſhe did not tell them where her father was, who they ſaid was an engroſſer of corn; and on the young lady's poſitively refuſing to inform them, one of them ſtabbed her in the breaſt, but it is thought the wound is not mortal. The three women eſcaped, but ſtrict ſearch is making after them.

A very curious Bijou has been exhibited at the houſe of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty: it is a model, on the ſcale of 60 feet to an inch, of the Hebe frigate; the ribs are of poliſhed ſteel, and the maſts, decks, &c. of gold; the guns all ſteel, their carriages gold; the ſails of ſilver, with the blocks, and every rope, as fine as a hair, of the ſame.

It is univerſally admired as an *unique* of its kind, and does great honour to Mr Knight, the purſer of the ſhip, under whoſe inſpection and orders this wonderful epitome of the firſt frigate in our ſervice has been executed.

The Ladies have very properly laid aſide the curtain bonnet. That now worn in faſhionable undreſs, is quite plain, and gives a full view of the face.

Among the recent imports from France are not a few of the Pariſian *fille de joy* tribe. To theſe the officers of the Cuſtoms could take no legal exception, though it was notorious they had been all ſmuggled—of courſe they paſſed the book of entries.

In Portugal, the Ladies are no longer coerced by high walls, latticed windows, and padlocks. The preſent Queen has emancipated her country-women from theſe reſtraints, and their manners are now as relaxed and free as thoſe of the Engliſh Ladies.

Mr Glover ſuffers ſeverely from the commotions in France, which has cauſed a ſuſpenſion of the proceedings on the Ducheſs of Kingſton's will.

The Turks are ſaid to have gained an advantage over Laudohn's army, as well as over the Prince of Cobourg.

A noble monument is erecting at Hanover to the honour of the great Leibnitz. It is to be a *chief d'œuvre* of architecture, and in it the buſt of Leibnitz is to be placed.

On Wedneſday night a gentleman went to the Bell Sarage on Ludgate-hill, and going into the tap-room, called for a bottle of wine, and ordered a bed. Between ſeven and eight o'clock on Friday morning, the report of a piſtol being heard, the waiter went into the room, when the gentleman complained of illneſs, and deſired ſome water. At about nine, a ſecond report being heard, the waiter, on going in again, diſcovered that the gentleman had ſhot himſelf dead. He proves to be a Hanoverian Jew, who ſome years ago was in poſſeſſion of an immenſe fortune, which he had run through: latterly he lived on an annuity of 400 l. per annum, ſettled on him by his relations: the cauſe of his committing ſuicide is variouſly accounted for.

A few days ago died, in an advanced age, Mrs Johnna Horrel, of Exeter. She has left a fortune of upwards of ten thouſand pounds among ſeveral poor relations, one of whom was in the work-houſe at the time of her deceaſe. This ſum was amaſſed by a very rigid œconomy. After her death ſeveral thouſand pounds value of the Bank of England notes were found in her lodgings; yet, though poſſeſſed of this wealth, her appearance beſpoke great poverty; and in the ſevereſt weather, it was her cuſtom to frequent the open ſtreet, with a few lemons and nuts for ſale to paſſengers.

MRS CURTIS.

The recent diſaſter which happened to this eccentric character, deſerves to be recorded, not leſs for the ſingular circumſtances which attended it, than for its melancholy effects.

A gentleman who ſet out from the Buſh Tavern at Staines, on Thurſday evening, in a chaiſe, procured a piſtol from one of the waiters to protect him on the road to London. Having no cauſe to uſe it, when he reached Hampſtead, he attempted to diſcharge the piſtol, and after ſnapping it ſeveral times in vain, he laid it aſide, execrating the waiter for giving him one, which, of courſe, he did not ſuppoſe was charged.

On his arrival in town, he ſtopped at a well-known bagnio, under the Piazzas, where he unfortunately met the celebrated Mrs Curtis. After ſome converſation between the parties, the gentleman, with a view to frighten his fair companion, abſolutely clapped the piſtol to his mouth, and ſnapped it ſeveral times.—Mrs Curtis ridiculed his abſurd conduct, and ſaid, if it was charged he would be afraid to handle it.—"Charged or not," he replied, "dam'me, I will frighten you." He then preſented it at her, pulled the trigger, and lodged the contents in her face.

The piſtol was charged with ſhot. Her right eye was driven from the ſocket, and her face exhibited an indeſcribably ſhocking ſpectacle.

She, however, at preſent barely exiſts, and Mr Crunkſhank, who attends her, has no hopes of her recovery.

What makes this accident truly to be lamented is, that the wretched victim is a woman of uncommon intellect, and a proud and ſtrong mind. If her avocation has been immoral, it has been excited by poignant diſtreſs, for ſhe was obliged, even by the ſacrifice of her perſon, to provide "for the calls of to-morrow."—Her vices were not ſo much founded in the errors of her own nature, as they were excited by the avarice of her neareſt relation.

With abilities more ſplendid for the ſtage than any of her family, ſhe was deprived of procuring a livelihood, by a decent and honourable profeſſion, in conſequence of a trifling imperfection in her perſon.

The ſtory of her having taken poiſon in Weſtminſter Abbey, is freſh in ſome perſons minds; and thoſe who have ſeen the effuſions of her muſe in print, muſt ſigh for her foibles, while they ſhed a tear in reflecting on her ſufferings—her perſecutions—and her misfortunes!

THEATRICAL REPORT.

COVENT-GARDEN.

A comedy called *The Force of Faſhion*, and in ſome degree taken from a work by Dideror, was brought before the public, at that theatre, on Saturday evening.

The piece in queſtion has been attributed to the pen of Mr Mackenzie; and yet we underſtand it is diſavowed by that Gentleman, and his friends conceding in his rejection of it, we judge recourſe was had to his name only to ſeaſon it off.

The writer, however, need not conceal himſelf from the public eye.—His piece contains nothing to the reproach of his principles or genius;—but it is not dramatic; and he evidently is not in the habit of ſtudying, or attaining ſtage effect.—He has not called in the aid of the uſual auxiliaries;—no amorous old man,—intoxicated buck,—intriguing valet,—or fly chamber maid, has been brought in. As the ſtory preſented itſelf, ſo has it been treated, and no ſubordinate humour,—"*Traps to catch vermin*,"—has been embraced in the O'Keefiſh ſtile.

A very accurate knowledge of the human heart, in the delineation of virtues and depravities, appears to be the author's *forte*: but the want of *comic ingredients* and deverſity of *incidents*, are evident from act to act.

In reſpect to the characters, one of them partakes of novelty:—*Sedley*, a young man of amiable qualities, ſuffers his native goodneſs to be oppoſed by the *Force of Faſhion*; and endeavours to ſubdue his better propenſities, to the prevalent vices of gay life.

The general ſtructure of the comedy gave it rather the caſt of a well-written novel, parceiled out in its perſonages. The language is no where inelegant;—but the expreſſion *delicacy* occurred ſo frequently that the ear was out-wearied. In ſpeaking of the diſtricts of London, the author very provincially makes his lines of partition by pariſhes: "He lives in the next *pariſh* to us," and in "the *pariſh* of St James's."—This argues the comedy to be an importation to the capital.

The audience gave it a patient hearing. And even in the firſt act, there was cauſe for greater diſſatisfaction than they expreſſed. It was given out for Monday, and received with a diviſion of voices; but the majority were for the repetition.

The performers did what they could to ſupport it;—but the ſtrength of repreſentation would have been improved, had Miſs Brunton appeared as *Miſs Montfort*.—Mr Lewis was admirable in *Sedley*;—we never witneſſed better acting than Ryder gave in the faithful old ſervant;—and Harley in *Col. Montfort*, was very natural, impreſſive and affecting.

A prologue was delivered by Mr Bernard,—and an Epilogue by Mrs Pope,—but nothing, either in writing or acting, merited notice.

PRICE OF STOCKS, DEC. 7.

Bank Stock, 181½.	India Scrip. 1½ a 2 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 77.	Ditto Bonds, 109 prem.
Ditto con. ſhut, 77¼ op.	South Sea Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 97¾.	New Ditto, —
5 per cent. 117⅞ a ¾.	3 per cent 1751, —
Bank Long Ann. 22¼.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 1⅝.
Ditto, 1778, 1779, —	Lottery Tickets, —
Short 1777, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Tontine, 97.	
India Stock, 172.	

WIND AT DEAL, Dec 6. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

The Caledonian Hunt, which formerly conſiſted of ſixty members only, was, on Tueſday evening, augmented to ſeventy, by the election of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be members of the Hunt, viz.

The Moſt Noble the Marquis of Tweedale.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Errol.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hyndford.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Ancrum.
The Right Hon. Lord Downe.
Lieutenant Colonel Francis Dundas of the 1ſt, or Royal regiment of foot.
Mr Riddel of Ardnamurchan.
Mr Robertſon of Ladykirk.
Captain Baillie of Carnbrae.

Yeſterday morning, the Right Honourable Lady Balgonie, was ſafely delivered of a daughter at Balgonie in Fifeſhire.

On the 30th November was married at Inverneſs, Kenneth Murchiſon, Eſq; of Taradale, to Miſs Mackenzie, daughter of the late Roderick Mackenzie, Eſq. of Fairburn.

Miſs Elizabeth Hog, fourth daughter of Thomas Hog of Newliſton, Eſq; died at Addiſton the 9th inſtant.

Miſs Catherine Halkett, daughter of Sir John Halkett, Bart. died at Pitfirane, on Tueſday laſt.

Died, on Friday last, Robert Allerton watchmaker, much and justly regretted by his numerous acquaintances.

Died at Skene, on Saturday the 28th November, Mrs Sarah Skene, widow of George Skene of Skene, Esq. deceased.

On the 6th current, died at Dumfries, Miss Laurie, eldest daughter of the deceased Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwelton, Bart.

On Thursday last, died at Carlingwark, Mr Thomas Clint, son of Mr Thomas Clint, vintner there.

A most extensive and commodious shade is now erected at the west end of the Royal Infirmary, for the accommodation of hewing stones to be used in the erection of the New College. A number of masons are already employed in that business, and many more will immediately be engaged, as we are informed it is the intention of the Trustees, that every preparation shall be carried on with the utmost dispatch, so as to afford plenty of materials by the arrival of that season of the year when the building itself may be proceeded in.

From the great extension of the New Town, the Earthen Mound across the North Loch is of much utility, and the lamps erected on it are an additional advantage; but, when the winds are high, it is almost impossible to walk upon it. To remedy this inconvenience, however, much to the honour of the Magistrates, a palisade of a proper height is now begun to be erected close to the lamps; so that when this is finished, passengers may walk on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows, and be effectually screened.

After a tract of such rainy weather as we formerly experienced, it was scarcely expected that any great progress could have been made this year in the labours of the field. For a fortnight past, however, the weather has happily taken so favourable a turn, that much ploughing, sowing, &c. have been carried on; the mild weather, attended by high winds, having excellently prepared the ground for these purposes. As extraordinary instances of the clemency of the weather at this advanced season of the year, there are just now in a garden near Bruntsfield Links, strawberries in full bloom, and an apple tree with fruit upon it, of a second growth, as large as nuts.

In addition to the numerous and respectable list of subscribers to the New College, inserted in our paper of Saturday last, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on Monday, agreed to subscribe Five Hundred Guineas, to be paid in five years, (one hundred guineas a-year.)

A few days ago a butcher in Leith was convicted of exposing bull beef in the market without the intimation required by law, and fined by the Magistrates there of 20l. Scots, besides confiscation of the property.

The King's College and University of Aberdeen, have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr Caleb Evans, presiding tutor in the dissenting academy, and pastor of a very large and respectable congregation in Bristol.

On Wednesday the 25th ult. the Presbytery of Ayr met, when they unanimously agreed to follow the advice of last Synod in the affair of Dr M'Gill. They accordingly appointed their Clerk to put a copy of the Report of their Committee into Dr M'Gill's hands, and required Dr M'Gill to return what he has to say to it in writing, in two months from this meeting of Presbytery. Dr M'Gill being present made no objection to said resolution.

There was no other business of importance before the Court, excepting that a presentation was given in to the vacant parish of Sorn from William Tennent, Esq; of Sorn, in favour of Mr George Gordon, Preacher in Glasgow. The Presbytery received said presentation, and agreed to proceed to the settlement according to the rules of the church.

The complaint of a decrease of the quantity of wood-cocks in England this season, does not take place in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, two or three gentlemen having made an excursion about ten days since to the banks of the Endrick, killed thirty wood-cocks, besides hares and other game.

A letter from Inverary, dated the 5th instant, says, "Within these eight days past, we have had the most plentiful fishing of fine herrings ever remembered in this place, though we had none all summer."

We hear from Whithorn, that on Thursday last, at a small farm called Knock, in the parish of Glasserton, while two young children were diverting themselves in the house, in absence of their parents, one of them unluckily set fire to a whin, which instantly communicating to some flax in the joists, set the whole in a sudden blaze: the unhappy parents having seen the situation of their dwelling, ran immediately to the relief of the infants; but what was their grief and astonishment, when, on entering, they found the youngest consumed to ashes. The other, we are happy to hear, did not receive the least injury. The disconsolate mother, ever since, has been in the utmost abject and distracted state of mind.——The house was entirely burnt to the ground.

Upon Saturday the 28th of November, Robert King, weaver, late a grenadier in the 83d or Glasgow regiment, was, upon the application of the masters he wrought with, admitted into the Town's Hospital, Glasgow, apparently in a starving situation: he had lain for some time in a coal cellar, and had been assisted with contributions from his masters and fellow-workmen; he died upon the Sunday after, and there was found on him a purse with twelve shillings and a key. In searching his miserable habitation, a box was found which the key opened, and there was found in it, gold, silver, and bank notes, to the amount of 30l. 7s. sterling, and a bill for 14l. 14s. sterling.

Sunday morning, a merchant's shop in King-Street, Glasgow, was broke into, and a quantity of goods carried off. Tuesday, three men were taken up on suspicion of committing the robbery, and committed to prison.

On Monday the 7th current, William Jaffrey, late guard of the Mail Coach, after being dismissed from his office, was fined, by the Magistrates of Glasgow, in the sum of 6l. Sterling, for carrying letters from Glasgow for Greenock, not put into the Post-Office, which is contrary to an act in the 5th year of his present Majesty, whereby a fine of 10s. is imposed for every letter carried contrary to the provision of that act; and, in case of payment not being immediately made, the act directs, that the offender be committed to the House of Correction, to remain at hard labour, for any space not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. Jaffrey, not having paid the fine, was imprisoned. At the same time, John Waugh, rider of the Mail between Glasgow and Falkirk, was fined in 3l. Sterling, by the Magistrates, for a similar offence, which he instantly paid.

On the 5th instant, Captain Cook, of the Prince Edward carter, in the service of the Customs in Scotland, seized and carried into Kirkcudbright, the Swan lugger, a large new vessel, above 100 tons burthen, not three months old, commanded by Thomas Goulder, loaded with 60 boxes of tea, 4 bags of coffee, 100 matts of tobacco, and about 300 ankers of excellent Conac brandy, belonging to the nest of Clone or Port William Smugglers, which will be a certain loss to them of above four thousand pounds Sterling.—Captain Cook merits not only the thanks of his employers, but of his country; for he is a most active, zealous officer, and has done a great deal towards the suppression of smuggling.

FALKIRK, *Dec.* 9.

Thursday last an experiment of the greatest consequence to commerce, was exhibited on the Great Canal, by Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton—the application of the steam engine to sailing. This Gentleman, who formerly made experiments on the same subject, on a small scale, has, in the present instance, applied it to a vessel of considerable burthen, with a degree of success which must be very grateful to the public—The velocity obtained, though very considerable, the experiment being not yet compleated, cannot be particularly stated at present; the result however so far shews, that this invention bids fair to be of the greatest utility to mankind.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 2.

"When M. Mirabeau insisted in the National Assembly, that those Corsicans, who, after gloriously defending their liberties, had been obliged at the conquest to banish themselves from the island, should be at liberty to return, and to enjoy all the privileges of citizens—Monsr. de Boufmard opposed the motion, "for the honour," he said, "that was due to the memory of the late King."

"To this it was answered, that the National Assembly could never suppose, that the honour of the late King consisted in one of the greatest errors of his reign. This was not the time when, forgetting all the principles and all the feelings of nature, it would be believed, that the Corsicans belonged in property to the Genoese, or that the Genoese could sell or dispose of an island, and of a nation, in the same way as a farm, or flock of sheep. In the eyes of reason and justice, the sole rule and measure of national as well as of all other rights, Corsica did not in fact belong to France till this morning, when the National Assembly had, by their resolution, accepted of the voluntary submission and attachment of its inhabitants. If these principles are not founded in truth, there is no truth upon earth; and they cannot appear stretched too far, said M. de Mirabeau, but by those men who shudder with horror at the very name of *liberty*, like those labouring under a *hydrophobia* at the sight of water.

"Just as M. de Mirabeau's motion was about to be passed, M. de Monlausier insisted, that *Paoli* should be made an exception to the general permission granted to the exiled Corsicans of again returning to their island. Paoli should be accepted! did I say? I should perhaps rather have said, that it is to him principally to whom this permission should be granted. If Paoli has at all done wrong, it is not in his having defended the liberty of the Corsicans; but in not dying in its defence. We are still to learn the reasons which made him take the part of condemning himself to live. It is certainly not on his account that France could be authorised to do an act of injustice; on his account, who, at the very time he saw that the liberty of his country was connected with that of France, renounces the bonds of friendship that bind him to England, and the pension of two thousand guineas which they had bestowed on him!

"The resolution, however, was passed by the National Assembly without restriction or exception."

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 3.

Lord Mazarene, who was for a long series of years confined in the Bastile, is now at Belfast, and so much incommoded in his visits and public excursions, by the pressing curiosity of the populace, that he is obliged, on these occasions, to draw up the blinds of his carriage-windows.

His Lordship's arrival in Ireland is rather an unwelcome visit to certain of his kindred, and quondam confidential connections, whose total inattention and neglect of him during the dreary period of his solitary confinement, has given his Lordship such just and indignant displeasure.

On Friday November 13. about four o'clock in the morning, the brig Dublin, Samuel Tripe master, bound from Dublin to Bristol, struck on Cess Sand, in Carmarthen Bay, near Kidwelly, but by the seasonable advice of a pilot, who got on board the vessel in her distress, the lives of the captain and crew were happily preserved; for they had determined not to quit the vessel, hoping that the succeeding tide would take her off. The pilot, however, being better acquainted with their danger, assured them of their inevitable destruction, if they continued on board, and prevailed on them to retreat to a brig at a little distance. The next tide the vessel was very soon beat to pieces, and her cargo, consisting chiefly of Irish linens, became an object of plunder—Men and women from the neighbouring country came down to divide the spoil; and no less than six of those Barbarians became victims to their own villainy; for, in their eagerness, they did not attend to the flowing tide, which presently surrounded, and at length carried them to their deserved fate. But at the same time that we mention, with infinite concern, the savage brutality of some of the common people on this distressing occasion, we should be unpardonable not to notice the very different and praise-worthy conduct of the Magistrates and neighbouring Gentlemen, by whose active and spirited exertions, aided by the officers of the Customs, a very considerable part of the cargo has been already recovered; and as all those gentlemen still persevere in their laudable endeavours, it is hoped that much more may yet be found; for there is no doubt but a large portion of it still remains concealed among the barbarous plunderers.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 5.

In consequence of the embargo laid on the export of all manner of grain, flour, &c. from the ports of this kingdom, two vessels in the river, freighted with wheat, and almost ready to proceed on their voyage, were obliged to unload their cargoes on Thursday.

The value of the corn exported for this last year, ending the 25th of March, amounts to more than 1,100,000 l. the bounty paid on corn exported for that period is upwards of 200,000 l. the bounty for the year before amounted to little more than 50,000 l.—The great increase is owing to the very plentiful harvest of 1787—than which a more or so plentiful an one is not remembered.

The value of linen exported for the same year, ending March last, is upwards of 3,100,000 l. averaged at 1s. 4d. per yard.

The great increase of both is owing to his Excellency the Speaker's attention.

Lieutenant General Warde Colonel of the Royal Irish regiment of Dragoon Guards, is appointed Lieutenant General on the staff of this kingdom, in the room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ross.

On Tuesday next the 15th current, there is to be AN ASSEMBLY at LEITH; the dancing to commence precisely at Seven o'clock, and continue till One. The Members will please address their orders for Gentlemen's Tickets, to Mr Robert Grieve, at Messrs Grieve and Sutherland's shop, Shoreof Leith.

Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF LEVEN, President of the Society.

SIR JOHN WISHART BELCHES of Fettercairn, Bart. President of the Committee.

AT request of the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, a Sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Mr BONAR of Cramond, in the Old Church, next Sabbath evening, bring the 13th inst. at six o'clock. The collection on that occasion to be applied according to the rules of the Society.

When soliciting farther aid, the Society take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the countenance and support with which their institution hath been already honoured. They, at the same time, have great satisfaction in stating to the public, the present situation of their establishment, and the success with which it is likely to be attended.

There are upon the establishment of the Society fifteen Catechists, who are employed every Sunday evening, in the instruction of those poor, and especially young people, whose circumstances deprive them of the ordinary means of acquiring moral and religious knowledge. Since the institution of the Society in June 1786, several thousand persons have, at different periods, attended these Catechists, and at present above 1000 have the benefit of their instructions. Besides this, the Society have distributed among the poor upwards of 11,000 books, consisting of Bibles, New Testaments, Catechisms, and such religious tracts as, in the plainest manner, inculcate the practice of essential duties, or contain disuasives from the most prevailing vices.

The appointments of the Society have hitherto been in a great measure confined to this city and its neighbourhood; some of them, however, which promise to be highly useful, are in distant towns or villages, and the Society are very desirous, if their funds would permit, of extending their plan to many other places, where such institutions are greatly needed, and very much solicited.

The funds of the Society depend entirely upon the annual contributions of the members, donations which are from time to time received, and the collections at quarterly Sermons which are preached for behoof of the Society. Upon those funds the Society have been able to pay 5 l. 5 s. annually to each of their Catechists, and to distribute the books which have been mentioned; but without farther aid they cannot extend their plan as might be wished. The great object they have in view, is to rescue their poorer fellow-citizens from ignorance and vice, and to instill into the minds of the rising generation, such principles of religion and morality as only can, with the blessing of God, preserve them from those irregularities, which make them miserable as individuals, and hurtful as members of society. To such a scheme every friend of his country, as well as of religion, must wish success; and a small mite from those in affluent circumstances cannot be better bestowed than in promoting it.

Every annual subscriber is entitled in rotation, to direct a distribution of books, or receive them for his own distribution, equal to three-fourths of his subscription.

Contributions, however small, will be acceptable, and faithfully applied. They are received by

Messr. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. } Bankers.
Bertram, Gardner, and Co. }
William Galloway, Merchant.
William Creech, Bookseller.
Daniel Miller, Merchant, Canongate.
Alexander Pitcairn, Insurance Broker.
John Moncrieff, Apothecary, Treasurer;
AND
Horatius Cannan, Writer to the Signet, Secretary.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

				Ther.	Bar.
Monday,	*Dec.*	7.	8 P. M.	48	29.83
Tuesday,	——	8.	8 A. M.	48	30.00
			8 P. M.	49	30.06
Wednesday,	——	7.	8 A. M.	46	30.06
			8 P. M.	44	30.10
Thursday,	——	10.	8 A. M.	46	30.10

PRICES of MEAL—EDINBURGH MARKET, Dec. 8.

QUANTITIES.

Lothian, 164 Bolls—South Country, 236 Ditto.

Lothian per Boll.		*S. Country per Boll.*		*Prices per Peck.*	
First,	15 3	First,	14 3	First,	1 0
Second,	13 9½	Second,	13 6	Second,	0 11½
Third,	12 6	Third,	13 0	Third,	0 11

IRISH STATE-LOTTERY, 1789.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 45,097, a prize of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 20 l. each,
No. 1865, 14,096.

NINETEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 35,437, a prize of 5000 l.
No. 17,303, 500 l. No. 11,544, 100 l.

TWENTIETH DAY'S DRAWING.

The following prizes of 20 l. each,
No. 10,325, 11,640, 16,528, 24,319, 31,831.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 4129, 26,040, 100 l. each.
And the following prizes of 20 l. each,
No. 7013, 19,939, 29,795.

SOUND SHIPPING.

Arrived and remain wind-bound,

Nov. 23. Helen, Low, from Dantzick for Dundee, plank.
Jane, Bett, from Memel for Leith, with timber.
Mary, Carmichael, from ditto for Alloa, with ditto.
Marion, Hendry, from ditto for Berwick, with ditto.
John, Wrongham, from Peterburgh for Dundee, flax.
Friendship, Young, from ditto for Leith, with ditto.

P. S. Yesterday, arrived here the crew of the brigantine Dundee of Dundee, Captain Alexander Bell, who informs us, that, on their passage from St Peterbourgh, bound to Dundee and Montrose, laden with flax, &c. They had the misfortune, on the 1st instant, of loosing the above-mentioned brig, three or four miles off the Island Faro in Gothland—Part of the cargo is saved.

There are now only remaining in the Baltic eight or nine Scotch vessels, amongst which is Captain David Davidson of the Minerva of Dundee, who is daily expected from St Petersburgh, having got most part of his cargo on board when he last ships left it.—For these two days by past we have had very sharp frost, but are in hopes that, when the wind shifts from the northward, we will have milder weather.

Wind Northerly.

ELSINORE, Nov. 24. 1789.——WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Dec. 7. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, goods.
Three Brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, grain.
Jean, Barr, from Alemouth, ditto.
Neily, Bettie, from Alemouth, ditto.
William and Jean, Hubbard, from Lyn, ditto.
Ann and Francis, Hadden, from Wells, ditto.
Rose, Willis, from Wisbeach, flour.
8. Britannia, Butler, from London, goods.
Darby, Holland, from Yarmouth, grain.
9. Happy Jean, Craigie, from Elsinore, barley.
10. Nancy and Barbary, Wood, from Ipswich, barley.
Several Sloops with coals

SAILED,

Ceres, Macintosh, for London, goods.
Providence, Innes, for Limekilns, ditto.
Expedition, Millar, for Thurso, ditto.
Christian, Somerville, for Hull, ditto.
Jean, Marshall, for Glasgow, ditto.
Stenton, Davidson, for St Davids, ditto.

FAT CATTLE,

Stolen or Strayed from PRESTONHALL.

THERE were STOLEN or STRAYED from a Park adjoining to the house of Prestonhall, upon Sunday night or Monday morning last, *One Black-Highland Stot* and *Two Black Highland Gows*, all fat.—If any person has observed them straying in the neighbourhood, and will restore them to David Wilson, at Rosemains of Prestonhall, they shall be handsomely rewarded, and all expences paid; or if they are found in the custody of any person after this notice, the possessor will be prosecuted according to law.

TO BE LET,

And entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of WHITEHOUSE, lying to the south of Bruntsfield Links, within a mile of Edinburgh, with the Offices, and between five and six English acres of Garden and Grass Ground adjoining.

The tenant may have the inclosures also, consisting of about 45 acres English, or any part of them that is agreeable.

For further particulars, application may be made to William Lockhart, at the Sheriff-clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

TO BE LET,

And entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE House of DEAN, with the Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures, as lately possessed by the deceased Sir Tho. Miller of Glenlee, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session.

For further particulars apply to William Balderston writer to the signet.

SALE OF KENNETPANS DISTILLERY

ADJOURNED.

THE Sale of the Distillery of Kennetpans, which was formerly advertised to take place on the 16th curt. *is adjourned.*

Timeous notice will be given of the future day of Sale.

SALE OF ROSS-HOUSE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th January 1790, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, at five o'clock afternoon,

ROSS-HOUSE and Offices, with the Park belonging to the same, as lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay, together with the Feudutie, being 75 l. Sterling yearly, payable out of the buildings and ground of Park-Place.

Ross-House is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices consist of stabling for eight horses, a coach-house that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniencies. They are in excellent order, having been built within these few years.

By the feu-contract the vassals paying the 75 l. yearly, are taken bound to pay double the feu-duties at the entry of every heir, and treble at the entry of every singular successor. A considerable part of the park may be built on without hurting Ross-House, and it can be feued out to great advantage.

For particulars, apply to John Fraser, or John Scott, writers to the signet, who will show the plan of the subjects and the title-deeds.

AYR SHIRE.

IT is requested that all persons to whom the late Mr KENNEDY MARTIN of Bellimore stood indebted, will forthwith transmit a note of their claims to Andrew Blane, writer to the signet, that measures may be taken for their payment.

LANDS IN FORFARSHIRE TO BE LET.

To be LET for Nineteen Years,

And entered to immediately,

THE MAINS of KEITHOCK, lying within the parish of Brechin, and sheriffdom of Forfar. These lands consist of 195 acres of arable ground (instead of 168 acres, as formerly advertised) besides 13 acres of pasture, and will be let either altogether, or in two separate possessions, as tenants may incline. There is a good mansion-house and offices on the premisses, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with a large well-stocked pigeon-house, and good farm-houses, with every convenience requisite. The grounds are all inclosed and subdivided, and having been many years in the hands of the late proprietor, are in the highest order. They are naturally of a good soil, and are situated within one mile of excellent lime. The lands lie within two English miles of the town of Brechin, are in a good sporting country, and a fine fishing river runs close by the mansion-house. In short, a gentleman may here be accommodated with a genteel and ogreeable retreat for his family, or farmers may have a desirable and profitable possession.

Proposals in writing may be sent to Robert Haldane, Esq; of Airthrey, near Stirling, the proprietor; to Mr John Alison, merchant in Dundee; Mr Ireland, land-surveyor at Middleton; or to Mr Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, Edinburgh. And such proposals as are desired to be kept secret, shall be concealed.

David Bell, who has the charge of the woods of Keithock, will show the grounds to be let; and Mr Ireland will be found at Middleton, near Arbroath, every Monday morning.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 22d December curt. at eleven o'clock forenoon, on the premisses,

THE METALS, DISTILLERY UTENSILS, and other Effects, the property of the Creditors of Robt. Stein, late distiller at Kincaple, near St Andrews.

As the whole will be sold *without reserve*, persons Craig of Riccarton so purchase are requested to pay attention to the tisement——Catalogues to be had of Lady Gibson of Pentland, *Messr. Wm. Forlong and Co.* merchants in Glasgow, *Mr Wm. Grisly*, broker in Leith;—and *Mrs Bowie*, auctioneer in Edinburgh. of Morton

AT GREENOCK, Morton

THE SHIP O

Rose Countess of Morton

Is now ready W

and will sail—to J. Borthwick, Esq. of Crookmunry (Signed) WM. LOCKHART

of ther of the Commissioners for managing

if encouraging freight Duties,

JOHN BRETTELL

fengers at Kingston

For freight or

Glasgow, An

MONS. DE BESENVAL'S TRIAL.

The following are the anſwers taken in ſhort hand, in M. Beſenval's own words, to the queſtions put to him by the Court, on the firſt day of his trial.

"I have paſſed 60 years in the ſervice of France; on my entrance into it, I took the oath of fidelity to the King, which all his troops owe him. I have had different correſpondences with the King's Miniſters, and in particular with M. Necker, relative to the city of Paris, the inhabitants comprehended in my government, and the ſubſiſtence of the troops dependant on the directory of the council of war.

"It never came to my knowledge, that any conſpiracy had been formed againſt the National Aſſembly, or againſt the city of Paris. I never knew the object of aſſembling the troops in the environs of the capital: the knowledge of this belonged to M. de Broglio, who was the Commender in Chief. I never cauſed the wheat to be cut down in the ear; I never ſought to increaſe the famine of the capital.

"I have had ſome correſpondence with M. de Launay, the Governor of the Baſtile, but never any other than ſuch as the commanding officer muſt have with the officer poſted under him.

"At the memorable epocha of the 14th of July, I received a letter from M. de Pujet, Lieutenant of the Baſtile, which demanded of me an order for the command of that fort, which I ſent him, and which preſcribes to him to hold out to the laſt extremity. In this I did nothing more than preſcribe to M. de Launay his duty; but this was not an order that I took upon me to give on my own motion, (which would have implied, that I knew the ſituation of that citadel—a knowledge which I never had;) it was an order which was demanded of me."

He was then interrogated on the particulars of the adventure of the Thuilleries. He anſwered, "As far back as the 11th, I received a letter from Marſhal Broglio, which warned me of an inſurrection being apprehended on the morrow, and which charged me to draw out the battalions of Swiſs guards before day, under pretext of exerciſing, and poſt them in the narrow ſtreets. On the 12th, a great tumult, as predicted, broke out in Paris. Fearing then for the poſt of cavalry, that it would be too thin and weak to awe the multitude, I ſent an order that they ſhould all unite in the Place Louis XV. About four o'clock, wiſhing to poſt myſelf near that place, I was obliged, in order to get there, to ſend for a company of grenadiers of the Swiſs regiment. When arrived at the place, I learned that a party of dragoons had been wounded by the people, either by ſtones or muſkets; but I then found tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed, and the troops pretty well poſted. One only circumſtance gave me uneaſineſs, which was the innumerable crowd that lined the foſſe of the Thuilleries, and the piers of the bridge of Louis the XVI. I was thinking of ſome means to make the crowd in the Thuilleries give back, as this was the circumſtance that gave me moſt uneaſineſs, when by chance I ſaw Prince Lambeſc arrive at the head of his regiment. I immediately profited by the accident, and ordered him to march leiſurely on the bridge, and not to advance into the Thuilleries above ſix or ſeven ſteps, and to uſe no violence to any perſon whatever. He executed my commands punctually, and forced back the crowd; this I ſaw from the foot of the Statue of Louis XV. where I ſtood. I was greatly aſtoniſhed to ſee all on a ſudden the ſmoke of 12 or 15 muſkets, and the Prince making a precipitate retreat, towards the ground I had aſſigned him at the Place Louis XV. I went to him to aſk the cauſe of all this. He told me, that the people in retiring had gained the two terraces, and the piers of the bridge, from whence they had overwhelmed him and his regiment with ſtones, while another party made efforts to block up the bridge; this obliged him to retreat. I never gave him any order to fire on the people, nor to ill-treat them in any way; and all that I did was in virtue of the orders from M. Broglio. I will moſt readily produce his letters."

KING'S BENCH.—*Friday.*

CRIM. CON.—BAXTER *againſt* COATES.

This was an action brought againſt the defendant for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr Mingay, the plaintiff's counſel, opened the caſe by ſtating the enormity of the crime of adultery.—But this was a caſe of peculiar enormity.—The defendant was the friend of the plaintiff—He was his neighbour—His was ſuch a progreſs of ſeduction, that it would amaze the Court. The following witneſſes were called in ſupport of the caſe.

William Leake, whe proved the marriage in the 1788.

Humphrey Meſſenger. He had known the plaintiff and his wife for ſome time; he alſo knew the defendant, who had dealt with the plaintiff ſince 1785. He declared, that, previous to Mr Baxter's being arreſted, he had ſeen Coates take very improper liberties with the plaintiff's wife; but on the 29th of July, while the plaintiff was in confinement for debt, as he was paſſing by Mrs Baxter's houſe, he heard ſome talking. He was inclined to liſten, and getting up on the ſhop-window, he ſaw Mrs Baxter go upſtairs, and Coates follow her. She went into her bed-room, into which he alſo went, and locked the door. Upon aſking him for the key, he refuſed to give it her. She, on this refuſal, declared he ſhould never accompliſh his purpoſe. He ſwore, that were his wife and her huſband dead, he would marry her. After a good deal of converſation, he undreſſed her by force, and pulled her into bed—he ſaw them in bed. About three weeks afterwards, he informed the huſband, that Coates was endeavouring to debauch his wife. On the 7th of September, he watched as before, and ſaw the plaintiff's wife and Coates in bed together again.

On being croſs-examined by Mr Erſkine, he ſaid, that he was clerk to Sir James Eſdaile and Company—that he had lodged at Baxter's houſe, and had ſlept there four nights after he was in priſon—that the plaintiff had entruſted to him his property to take care of—that it was about half paſt eleven on the 29th of July, that he firſt heard the converſation, which laſted till about half paſt one:—that after two hours perſuaſive converſation, he proceeded to violence—that he wrote an account of this to the huſband on the 7th of Auguſt. On the 13th of September, by a hole in the pannel of the wainſcot, he, accompanied by one Nixon, got into the bed room of Mrs Baxter, and found her aſleep with the defendant, whom he pulled out of bed.

Joſeph Nixon proved their being in bed together. Other witneſſes were called to prove the previous good character of the plaintiff's wife, though it came out from their evidence, that ſhe had lived eight or nine years with the plaintiff, before they were married.

Mr Erſkine, in a moſt able and elegant ſpeech, combated what had been ſaid by Mr Mingay.—If ever there were a caſe, he ſaid, which required to be marked with diſgrace, this was one. The crime of adultery he did not defend; but where a huſband makes a traffic of his wife, ſurely ſuch a man will not be ſuffered to ſhew his face in a Court of Juſtice. Theſe obſervations would be but chaff in the caſe, if he produced no matter; but he truſted he could.—The evidence of Meſſenger was ſufficient to damn the whole cauſe. His conduct was diſgraceful,—was infamous. He had acknowledged that the plaintiff had entruſted his property to him—Was not his wife his property? And yet, like a ſparrow on the houſe top, he ſits and ſees for two hours his friend's wife defending herſelf againſt a raviſher, and even at laſt departs without reſcuing her from his violence;—Was this the character of a friend?—It was not a table, a chair that was injured belonging to him;—but the heart, the heart of his friend that was thus deſtroyed; and yet this *Eaves Dropper* could tamely ſee the depredation without preventing it.

But what is his conduct on the 13th of September? He could then get into the houſe to get further proof, with a friend. He could then ſummon up courage enough to pull the violator out of bed? What then made him more mettleſome than on the 29th of July? But then he had not proof enough; and as heavy damages were the aim of the plaintiff, he had ſuffered the poor woman to be thus inſulted. In concluſion, he hoped the Jury would give no credit to the teſtimony of that witneſs, who had diſgraced his character as a man, as a moral and a religious man alſo forever.

Lord Kenyon animadverted ſeverely on the conduct of the witneſs Meſſenger. He thought this a caſe where a heavy verdict ſhould not be given; but ſtill, as the plaintiff had received ſome injury, a verdict for him ought to be given.

The Jury, after retiring ſome time, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with FORTY SHILLINGS damages.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

JAMES WRIGHT, writer in Stirling, truſtee upon the ſequeſtrate eſtate of John Johnſton, late diſtiller at Stonywood, gives notice, that Mrs Elizabeth Ruſſell, who liferented the only remaining part of the diviſible fund, is now dead, and that ſaid fund is now realiſed; the truſtee, therefore, requeſts a general meeting of the whole creditors, at his office, upon Tueſday the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to receive their laſt dividend, and diſcharge the truſtee of his intromiſſions; and he alſo gives notice, that a general ſtate of the bankrupt's affairs, with a ſcheme of diviſion and ranking, will lie open at his office, for the inſpection of all concerned, betwixt and the ſaid day.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THOMAS WILSON, farmer at Hareſtones, having executed a truſt deed and conveyance of his whole ſtock, crop, and effects, to a truſtee for the benefit of his creditors, it is requeſted that his ſaid creditors will meet upon Wedneſday the 23d December inſtant, in the houſe of Bailie Huſwell Jedburgh, for the purpoſe of giving in notes of their debts and claims, ſubſcribing the deed of acceſſion to the truſt right, and taking the ſtate of Mr Wilſon's affairs under conſideration.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER MILLER, Merchant in Staxigo, near Wick.

LIEUT. ROBERT KENNEDY, reſiding in Wick, truſtee appointed on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Miller, hereby intimates to his creditors, that a ſtate of the effects that have been converted into money, and a ſtate of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, as directed by the late bankrupt ſtatute, with a ſcheme or caſt dividing the free produce thereof among the creditors, has been made up by him, and will lie open at the truſtee's houſe in Wick, for the inſpection of them or their agents until Thurſday the 11th day of February next, being twelve months from the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration; upon which day, the truſtee hereby requires a general meeting of the creditors to be held within the houſe of William Sutherland, vintner in Wick, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to receive their firſt dividend, and to give ſuch orders as ſhall appear neceſſary for the future management of the bankrupt's eſtate. ROB. KENNEDY.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HELEN PEARSON, *alias* MRS CLARK, Brewer and Innkeeper in Torry, widow of ALEXANDER CLARK Brewer, there.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid Helen Pearſon, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lords of Council and Seſſion on the 8th December curt. ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Helen Pearſon, and appointed her Creditors to meet in the houſe of John Wilſon, vintner in Dunfermline, on Tueſday the 22d day of December curt. at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtate—Of which this notice is given to all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of HUME and BLACKBURN, Merchants in Edinburgh.

THE truſtee upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid Hume and Blackburn, hereby requeſt their whole creditors to meet by themſelves, or their doers properly authoriſed, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 16th day of December current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to conſider a propoſal to be laid before them of a compoſition for the whole debts due by the bankrupts, for which they have lodged ſecurity, and if they are to be diſcharged: the creditors will at the ſame time bring with them their grounds of debt with oaths of verity thereon. It is hoped the meeting will be full, otherwiſe the propoſal cannot be adopted, nor will the truſtee have powers to denude of the truſt.

FIRST NOTICE—FIRST TERM.

THAT in the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of Donald M'Laren, merchant in Blairgowrie, againſt Chriſtian Douglas of Blairchroſk, reſiding in Perth, only child of the deceaſed James Douglas of Blairchroſk, who was ſon and heir of the alſo deceaſed James Douglas of Blairchroſk, and her tutors and curators, if ſhe any has, for their intereſt; as alſo, againſt the creditors of the ſaid Chriſtian Douglas, or her predeceſſors, the Lord Dunſinnan Ordinary, on the 3d current, *inter alia*, appointed Lord Alva of courſe to rank the creditors, and aſſigned the 20th day of January next for the FIRST TERM, to the whole creditors of the bankrupt to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them reſpectively againſt the bankrupt or her eſtate, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and ordained notice thereof to be inſerted in the Edinburgh Newſpapers, once every week for three weeks ſucceſſively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

Of which ſaid interlocutor this intimation is given, and all intereſted are deſired to take notice thereof accordingly.

M. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

FIRST NOTICE—SECOND TERM.

IN the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of Meſſ. Edie and Laird, of London, merchants, and their attornies, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Jean and Elizabeth Wiers, daughters and only children of the deceaſed John Wiers of Kerſe, and their creditors, the Lord Hailes Ordinary, thereto by interlocutor of date 2d December 1789, aſſigned the 15th of January next, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them againſt the bankrupts or their eſtate; and that for the SECOND TERM, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned. H. S. CALLANDER, Clerk.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR the Road between *Perth* and *Dundee*, through the Carſe of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike.

Application may be made to George Paterſon, Eſq. of Caſtle-Huntley.

NOTICE.

THAT the buſineſs carried on under the firm of JOHN STEVEN and CO. yarn-merchants in Glaſgow, was, by mutual conſent, Diſſolved on the 11th day of January laſt. Thoſe indebted to ſaid Company are deſired to make payment of their debts to James Freeland, who alone is empowered to diſcharge them.

JOHN STEVEN.
JOHN FREELAND.
JAMES FREELAND.

NOTICE.

MRS AITCHISON, widow of the deceaſed Robert Aitchiſon, watch-maker, hereby intimates to her and her late huſband's Friends in particular, and to the Public in general, That ſhe intends carrying on the buſineſs of WATCH and CLOCK-MAKING in all its branches, and therefore ſolicits a continuance of the employment of the former cuſtomers of the ſhop, and the public, who may be aſſured that every exertion will be made by her to merit a ſhare of the public favour.

It is requeſted, that thoſe perſons to whom Mr Aitchiſon was indebted, will immediately ſend notes of their debts to Archibald Douglas, writer, James's Square, that ſettlements may be made thereof; and it is alſo requeſted, that ſuch perſons as ſtood indebted to Mr Aitchiſon at the time of his death, will pay up their accompts to Mrs Aitchiſon, his executrix qua relict.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Merchant in Leith.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid Samuel Alexander, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by the ſtatute, the Lords of Council and Seſſion, on the 2d day of December inſtant, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Alexander; and appointed his creditors to meet within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th day of December inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, to chuſe an interim-factor: That the creditors having met accordingly, they made choice of William Hutchiſon writer in Edinburgh to be interim-factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate, and appointed the General Meeting for chuſing a truſtee to be held within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of January next, at twelve o'clock noon.

That the ſaid William Hutchiſon, ſince his appointment, has made application to the Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh, who has fixed Wedneſday the 16th inſtant, and Wedneſday in each of the three ſucceeding weeks, to be ſet apart for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family, and others acquainted with his buſineſs, within the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon, at which the whole creditors are deſired to attend, to put ſuch queſtions as ſhall be judged of importance for rendering the diſcovery and ſurrender more complete.

Of all which this intimation is given, in terms of the ſtatute, by WILL. HUTCHISON.

Edinburgh, Dec. 10. 1789.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh—Dec. 7. 1789.

By order of the Hon.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

On Friday the 11th of December inſt. there will be expoſed to ſale by public auction, within the Hall of the Exciſe-office, Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock,

SEveral Parcels of FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, Britiſh Spirits, White Wine, Spruce Beer, Sweets, Coffee Berries, Candles, and Starch, with the materials of a number of Small Stills and Utenſils for Diſtillation, lately condemned as forfeited before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe warehouſes in Edinburgh and Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ESTATE of HALLEATHS, in the pariſh of Lochmaben, and ſhire of Dumfries. It contains 464 acres or thereby, is beautifully ſituated on both ſides of the river Annan, and well incloſed with hedges and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. The manſion-houſe is elegant and commodious, and was only built within theſe ſixteen years. There is alſo a complete ſet of offices built about the ſame time, and a garden and orchard laid out with much taſte, and ſtocked with a variety of the beſt kinds of fruit-trees.

The eſtate is ſituated within a mile of Lochmaben, and about eight miles of Dumfries, to which there is an excellent turnpike road. The road from Glaſgow to Carliſle lies only at two miles diſtance from the houſe, along which the Mail-Coach paſſes every day.

The groſs rental of the eſtate is	L. 354	4 0
From which deduct ſtipend, feu-duty, and ſchool-ſalary,	30	13 1
There remains of free rent,	323	10 11

The eſtate holds of ſubjects-ſuperiors, and is valued at 482l. 6s. 8d. Scots.

Few ſubjects have of late years been offered to ſale ſo very deſirable to a purchaſer, who may get poſſeſſion of the manſion-houſe and mains at Whitſunday next.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are to be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie, writer to the ſignet; to whom, or the proprietor at Halleaths, or Commiſſary Goldie at Dumfries, perſons inclining to treat for a purchaſe may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

ANY Proportion, from 80 to 500 acres of the Lands of WESTER CASH, with the Freehold Qualification, (being retoured a Forty-Shilling Land of old extent). They are delightfully ſituated between the towns of Falkland and Strathmiglo, are of excellent quality, will be completely incloſed, and afford a beautiful ſite for a houſe. There is a free ſtone quarry on the lands; and they give a privilege to the commonty of the Lomonds and muirs of Falkland, and a right to work lime in them. The purchaſer may retain great part of the price, and enter immediately. If he inclines, he can have a contiguous genteel modern houſe to buy or rent.

The incloſures to be SET for one year. They are very large, and in good condition.

For further particulars apply to Mr Low, the proprietor, at Cupar, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public Roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of February next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven in the the evening,

THESE parts of the Lands and Barony of DRYBURGH which belonged to the deceaſed James Erſkine of Sheilfield, with the teinds thereof, and fiſhing in the river of Tweed belonging to the lands, lying within the pariſh of Merton, and county of Berwick.

The lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the river of Tweed, in a fine country, and near the Abbey of the ſame name, are of an excellent ſoil, and capable of great improvement, and hold of the Crown.

There is a manſion houſe and offices and pigeon houſe upon the lands, with gardens well laid out, and ſtocked with fruit trees. They lie within two miles of Melroſe, and ſeven of Kelſo.

The rental, leaſes, progreſs, and articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to David Brown, writer in Melroſe, any perſon wanting further information may apply, and who have power to treat for a private bargain.

If a purchaſer does not caſt up for Dryburgh, at or before the roup, the lands of Huntlywood, in the pariſh of Gordon, will be ſold immediately after.

By order of the Right Honourable

The Lord Proveſt, the Magiſtrates and Council

Of the City of Edinburgh.

IN conſequence of the powers veſted in them by an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 27th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, *inter alia*, "An Act for widening and enlarging certain ſtreets in the city of Edinburgh, and the avenues leading to the ſame, &c." and, in terms of the ſaid act, notice is hereby given to all and each of the owners, tenants, and occupiers of the houſes, ſhops, and areas ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt corner and eaſt ſide of Mill's Square, within the city of Edinburgh, that intimation in writing has been given to the ſaid occupiers, that the ſaid Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council are to pull down and take poſſeſſion of the ſaid whole houſes, ſhops, and areas, at the ſaid term of Whitſunday next, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; at which term the ſaid owners, tenants, and occupiers, are to be removed from their reſpective poſſeſſions.

ROSS HOUSE.

Sale of Houſehold Furniture.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 14th December 1789,

THE Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in Roſs-Houſe, which belonged to the late General Mackay, conſiſting of all ſorts of Kitchen Furniture, Dining-room, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture of all kinds; Bed and Table Linen, Glaſs and Stone Ware, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, and two Eight-day Clocks; Arms, conſiſting of guns, ſwords, piſtols, &c. all in the beſt order; an Electrifying Machine; ſeveral Fiſhing Rods; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of high-flavoured Wines of different kinds; with ſome French Liquors.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.—Catalogues, at 6d. each, to be got on Thurſday next from Dalgleiſh and Forreſt, auctioneers. The houſekeeper at Roſs Houſe will ſhow the furniture.

SHIP PROVISIONS, &c. WANTED.

THE Eaſt Lothian and Merſe Whale Fiſhing Company, at Dunbar, want the under-mentioned Proviſions, &c. of the beſt quality, for the uſe of their Ships the enſuing voyage, viz.

176 hogſheads Small Beer,
14 ditto Strong Beer,
8 Tons Biſcuit,
22 Sacks Second Flour,
31 cwt. Beſt Dried Cod Fiſh,
40 cwt. Well Made Hulled Barley, No. 1.
20 Bolls Potatoes,
54 ditto Beſt Oat Meal,
15 ditto Grey Peaſe,
11 ditto White Peaſe,
230 Gallons Whiſky, beſt quality,
A Quantity of Cordage.

Perſons willing to contract to furniſh the above, will pleaſe give in their propoſals in writing ſealed, addreſſed to the Managers of the ſaid Whale Fiſhing Company at Dunbar, with ſamples, on or before the 28th current.—The Beer to be delivered along-ſide of the ſaid Company's Ships in the Harbour of Dunbar, on the ſecond week of February next, and the other articles of Proviſions to be delivered into the ſaid Company's Warehouſes at Dunbar on ſaid ſecond week of February, and the Cordage to be delivered on board ſaid Ships on or before the 1ſt day of the ſaid month of February. The whole of the above articles to be delivered free of all charges.

Dunbar, Dec. 9.

ESTATE IN ROXBURGHSHIRE TO SELL.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th day of January 1790, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE LANDS and BARONY of HUNTHILL, with the teinds and pertinents, in the pariſh of Jedburgh, and county of Roxburgh, holding blench of the Crown, and qualifying the proprietor to vote for a Member of Parliament.

This eſtate is very improveable, and contains 1100 acres of land, moſtly arable. It lies in a good ſporting country, both for fiſhing and fowling; and there is a genteel manſion houſe, lately built, and in good repair, with proper offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The preſent yearly rent is about 330 l. Sterling, and the tenants, over and above their money-rent, pay a conſiderable number of coal carriages and kain-fowls, beſides other ſervices, at a moderate computation worth 10 l. Sterling yearly. The full grown wood is valued at about 1000 l. Sterling, and the young plantations are thriving and extenſive. A power is reſerved in the leaſes to plant certain parts of the ground, and alſo to dig for coal and lime, (of which the lands carry ſtrong ſymptoms), without any deduction of rent. There is alſo a large moſs, producing excellent peats, for which there is a ready ſale in the burgh of Jedburgh, only a mile diſtant, and where there is a good butcher market twice a-week.

The eſtate will be ſold in whole or in ſeparate lots as purchaſers incline. The manſion houſe and adjacent incloſures, in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, (ſome of which are newly laid down in graſs), may be entered to immediately, and the purchaſer may alſo have the proprietor's ſtock on theſe incloſures at a valuation.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor at Hunthill, or to Mr Riddel, writer to the ſignet, George's Square, in whoſe hands the tacks and title-deeds may be ſeen, and with whom any perſon inclining a private bargain may treat.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Claud Currie, vintner in Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 6th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of WESTER SHIRVA, conſiſting of 182 acres or thereby, lying about two miles eaſt from Kirkintilloch, in the pariſh of Weſt Lenzie, and county of Dunbarton. Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Kelvin, the Great Canal dividing them into two parts; and, except about five acres of moſs, are all excellent land. There is a free ſtone quarry in the lands, and every probability of coal and lime; although none of them have ever yet been wrought. The whole are out of tack, except about forty acres, which were ſet twenty-five years ago, but will give more than triple the preſent rental, when the tacks expire, which will happen thir ſeven years after Martinmas 1789. The eſtate is holden of Lord Elphinſton, and pays 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. in full of teind and feu, which are the only public burdens affecting the lands.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of William Corbett writer in Edinburgh; and a copy thereof, and inventory of writs, and a plan of the lands are lodged with James Robb writer in Glaſgow; to either of whom perſons intending to purchaſe may apply.

EXCHANGES ON

Amſterdam,	38	4		Oporto,	5 6½
Ditto Sight,	38			Paris,	26½
Rotterdam,	38	6		Ditto 2 U.	26¼
Hamburgh,	35	1	2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.	27
Liſbon,	5	6⅝		Dublin,	8¼

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

DEC. 7.

	s.		s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	28	to	34	0	Tick Beans,	21	to 23	0
Fine ditto,	—		—	—	Small ditto,	24	to 31	0
Rye,	25	to	31	0	Tares,	24	to 28	0
Oats,	15	to	20	0				
Barley,	23	to	26	0	Flour, per Sack.			
Malt,	33	to	35	0				
Grey Peaſe,	25	to	29	0	Fine Flour,	42		
White ditto,	22	to	34	0	Second Sort,	40		
Boiling ditto,	32	to	34	0	Rape Seed,	30 l. per laſt.		

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